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sideration and especially on the part of those who have strong pro-immigration sympathies. Often it is by considering divergent points of view that the truth is most clearly perceived.

J. P. LICHTENBERGER.

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THOMPSON, CLARENCE BERTRAND. (Ed. by.) *Scientific Management*. Pp. vii, 878. Price, \$3. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1914.

Every once in a while the public gets hold of an academic catchword and goes mad over it. If the phrase represents a reform the public clamor does both good and harm. It calls forth a welter of writing some of which has a beneficial educative effect, but much of it is merely personal glorification tagged to a popular whim. Such has been the fate of the term scientific management. So much concerning it has been proclaimed by pen and tongue that a student seeking principles or a business man looking for guidance is at a loss to know which to select and what to cast aside as worthless. Mr. Clarence B. Thompson has endeavored to go through the great mass of material that has been printed since Mr. Taylor first enunciated his principles of management. In a book called *Scientific Management*, Mr. Thompson has made a judicious selection of articles written by the foremost apostles of the new movement and put them together in a form easy of reference. He has performed a real service to everyone who has an interest in teaching or practicing management. Not the least valuable is Mr. Thompson's own article on the bibliography of scientific management. Of course not everyone will agree with the author's selection of articles. Some that he has deemed worthy, others would omit, while some that he has included in his collection might have been left out. He has bestowed extravagant praise upon writers whom those most intimate with the movement consider gifted impostors, but in general his choice is excellent and Mr. Thompson's work is worthy of much commendation.

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WELLINGTON, RAYNOR G. *The Political and Sectional Influence of the Public Lands, 1828-1842*. Pp. 131. Price, \$1. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin Company, 1914.

One of the most interesting subjects of the early political history of the United States is the dominating influence exercised by the West on the course pursued by the federal government with regard to the great economic questions over which the three sections of the country clashed during the three decades following 1820. This study attempts to bring out the fact that the attitude of the West toward public lands was in a large measure the determining factor in the outcome of the sectional struggles. As the author states, "The struggles of the sections were centering about these three economic issues—tariff, public lands, and internal improvements. The interest of the different sections in these issues, in order of their importance, was as follows:

the Northwest—low-priced public lands, internal improvements, a high tariff; the Southwest—low-priced public lands, a low tariff, internal improvements; the seaboard South—a low tariff, no internal improvements at federal expense, high-priced public lands; the North Atlantic States—a high tariff, high-priced public lands, internal improvements.” The entire situation was complicated by the ambition of the political leaders of the time, Clay, Calhoun, Jackson and Van Buren, each of whom was strongly identified with a particular sectional policy, but each of whom was willing to enter a compromise which would enable him to satisfy his personal aspirations.

Combining with the North Atlantic States the West brought about the enactment of a high tariff law, expecting that in return the manufacturing district would concede the chief desire of the West—low-priced public lands. The refusal of the North Atlantic States to make this concession drove the West into an alliance with the South. Both parties of this combination attained its chief interest, a low tariff and low-priced public lands, and in presidential campaigns after 1832 the real political leaders of the day were set aside for individuals who were less outspoken in their beliefs and more colorless in their policies.

The author states his problem definitely and concisely; the treatment is throughout clear and logical; and the references show a painstaking research into all the important source material bearing on the subject.

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